THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897. NUMBER 49.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bill's of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Don't Blame the World.

Don't blame the world because the thorns are found among the roses;
The day that breaks in storm may be all sunshine when it closes.
We cannot hope to always meet with fortune's fond caressing,
And that which seems most hard to bear may bring with it a blessing.
That buried seed must rot in earth ere it produce the flower,
And the weak plant to fructify must have both sun and shower;
So man, to gain development, must struggle with life's crosses,
And view with calm philosophy his trials and his losses.

A deadly, poisonous weed may yield a salve of surest healing;
The sweetest blossom may poisonous be, although its bane concealing.
Things are not always what they seem, but still 'twas heaven designed them,
And we should class them all as good and take them as we find them.
Little we know of this brief life and nothing of its sequel;
Then let us take in humble trust all that may seem unequal.
God's ways are not our ways, and He should certainly be trusted;
All that is wrong in His good time will surely be adjusted.

—Hawke's Bay (New Zealand) News.

I'll Wait For You.

"And so you want to marry my daughter, young man?" said Farmer Blifkins, removing the pipe from his mouth and looking at the young man sharply from head to foot.

"Yes, sir. I spoke to Miss Mary last evening, and she—she referred me to you."

The old man's face softened.

"Mary is a good girl, a very good girl," he said, stroking his chin with a thoughtful air, "and she deserves a good husband. What can you do?"

The young man looked rather blank at this abrupt inquiry.

"If you refer to my ability to support a wife, I can assure you—"

"I know you are a rich man, Luke Jordan. But I take it for granted that you ask my girl to marry you, not your property. What guarantee can you give me in case it should be swept away—as in thousands of instances—that you could provide for her a comfortable home? You have hands and brains. Do you know how to use them? Again I ask you, what can you do?"

This was a style of catechism for which Luke was quite unprepared, and he stared blankly at the questioner without speaking.

"I believed you managed to get through college. Have you any profession?"

"No, sir. I thought—"

"Have you any trade?"

"No, sir! My father thought that, with the wealth I should inherit, I should not need any."

"What are you fit for? Here you are, a strong, ablebodied young man, 24 years old, and never earned a pound in your life! You ought to be ashamed of yourself! And you want to marry my daughter!" resumed the old man, after a few vigorous puffs at his pipe. "Now, I've given Mary as good advantages for learning as any girl in town, and she hasn't thrown them away, but if she didn't know how to work she'd be no daughter of mine. If I chose I could keep more than one servant, but I don't, no more than I choose that my daughter should be a pale, spiritless creature, full of dyspepsia and all manner of fine lady ailments, instead of the smiling, bright-eyed rosy-cheeked lass she is. I did say that she should marry no lad that had been cursed with a rich father, but she's taken a foolish liking to you, and I'll tell you what I'll do—go to work and prove yourself to be a man; perfect yourself in some occupation—I don't care what, so it be honest; then come to me, and, if the girl be willing, she is yours."

As the old man said this he deliberately knocked the ashes out of his pipe against one of the pillars of the porch where he was sitting, put it into his pocket and went into the house.

Pretty Mary Blifkins was waiting to see her lover down at the garden gate, their usual trysting place. The smiling light faded from her eyes as she noticed his sober, discomfited look.

"Father means well," she said, as Luke told her the result of his application. "And I'm not sure but what he's about right," she resumed, after a thoughtful pause, "for it seems to me that every man, be he rich or poor, ought to have some occupation."

Then, as she noticed her lover's grave look, she added softly: "Never mind, I'll wait for you, Luke."

Luke Jordan suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts much to the surprise of his gay associates. But, wherever he went, he carried with him in his exile these words, which were like a tower of strength to his soul, "I'll wait for you, Luke."

One pleasant, sunshiny morning, late in October, as Farmer Blifkins was propping up the grapevine in his front garden that threatened to break down with the weight of its luxurious branches, a neat looking cart drove up, from which Luke Jordan alighted with a quick, elastic spring, quite in contrast to his formerly easy, leisurely movements.

"Good morning, Mr. Blifkins. I understood that you wanted to buy some cider barrels. I think I have some here that will suit you."

"Whose make are they?" inquired the old man, as, opening the gate, he passed by the wagon.

"Mine," replied Luke, with an air of pardonable pride, "and I challenge any cooper to beat them."

Mr. Blifkins examined them critically one by one.

"They'll do," he said coolly as he set down the last of the lot. "What will you take for them?"

"What I asked you for six months ago today—your daughter, sir."

The roguish twinkle in the old man's eyes broadened into a smile.

"You've the right mettle in you, after all," he cried. "Come in lad—come in. I shouldn't wonder if we made a trade, after all."

Nothing loath, Luke obeyed.

Mary tripped out into the entry. Her round, little arms were bared above the elbows and bore traces of the flour she had been sifting.

Her dress was a neat gingham, over which was tied a blue checkered apron. But she looked as winning and lovely as she always did wherever she was found.

She blushed and smiled as she saw Luke and then, turning her eye upon her father, waited dutifully to hear what he had to say.

The old man regarded his daughter for a moment with a peculiar look.

"Mary, this young man—mayhap you have seen him before—has brought me a lot of tubs and barrels, all of his own make—a right good article, too. He asks a good heavy price for 'em. But if you are willing to give it, well and good, and hark ye, my girl, whatever bargain you make your old father will ratify."

As Mr. Blifkins said this he considerately stepped out of the room, and we will follow his example. But the kind of bargain the young people made can readily be conjectured by the speedy wedding that followed.

Luke Jordan every year, on the anniversary of his marriage, delights his father-in-law by some specimen of the handicraft by which he won what he declares to be "the best and dearest wife in the world."—Boston Post.

A Bloodhound's Keen Scent.

A remarkable exhibition of the keenness of scent of the bloodhound was given at the little town of Bronson, in Allen county, the other day. The town recently appropriated $100 out of the city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being the detection and capture of thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered desirable. At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous route returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant, with a deep howl, he caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for 30 yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted, he took up the trail of the horses and followed it into the town, where, in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell.—Kansas City Journal.

Deceiving a Goat.

A flagman of a German railway was recently told that he would be fined if his wife was again seen flagging a train. The man said she had never done so, and explained as follows: Being ill, she asked her husband to milk the goat. This animal was however, unused to any one but the woman herself, and the flagman, to save trouble, dressed in his wife's clothes to deceive the goat. A shrill whistle reminded him of his duties, and he saluted the passing express in skirts.

A Short Charge.

The little personal mention of Judge Roy Bean of Langtry, Texas, provoked a kind subscriber to send us this: "The picture in your publication of Judge Roy Bean is all right, except the collar and cravat. He was once trying a Mexican for stealing a horse and his charge to the jury was one of the shortest on record: 'Gentlemen of the jury, thar's a Greaser in the box and a hoss missing; you know your duty!' And they did."—Leslie's Weekly.

Wrote His Own Funeral Sermon.

Dr. William Ebherd, who was one of the pioneers of Madison county, Indiana, died lately at his home near Frankton. The sermon which was delivered at his funeral he wrote himself three years ago for the occasion. In recent years he had suffered persecution from some unknown foe, who burned his barns and wrote threatening letters to his family.

SOUTHERN LUMBER.

DEMAND FOR THE RESTORATION OF PROTECTION.

Free Competition of the Foreign Product to Stop—Canadian Interests Powerful in Congress—American Lumber for American Manufactures—Righting a Wrong.

The movement now being made favoring a reinstatement of lumber upon the dutiable list first took definite shape in and had its first active support from the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, composed of Southern men, at a meeting held in the Southern city of Memphis, a very large majority of whom are and ever have been strong and consistent advocates of a "tariff for revenue" so distributed as to nearly as possible equalize the burdens and the benefits in such a manner that unjust discrimination should be made neither for nor against any class of American interests.

Looking at the Wilson bill they saw iron with an average tariff of forty-eight per cent., while lumber was free; saw average duties and incidental protection to the extent of forty-eight per cent. upon all commodities imported, while our product, lumber, the leading product of our country and one of greatest importance to the South, was free. Was that consistent?

Going back to the McKinley bill we found that the spruce of Maine and New York was protected to the extent of $2 per 1000, while white wood (poplar), pine and hemlock, the lumber products of the South, were placed at $1—New England and the North $2, the South $1. Is there any good and sufficient reason in these facts why lumbermen, Southern lumbermen, should consider the McKinley bill perfection or hesitate to point out its inconsistencies? Average duties under the McKinley bill were 64 per cent. On New England spruce they were less than 20 per cent., and upon Southern lumber products less than 10 per cent. As between iron getting 69 per cent. and New England lumber only 20 per cent., was the latter unreasonable or exorbitant? As between 20 per cent. for New England and 10 per cent. for the South, was there justice?

A gentleman of the name of Hill, of Saginaw, Michigan, operating in Canada, in his anxiety to get his foreign product into free competition with that of our American grown and American manufactured lumber, filed a memorial with the Morrill Committee of the United States Senate, in which he states that the South is always wrong in its attitude on the tariff. In reply to a statement of the writer that the South demanded the righting of some of the wrongs in existing lumber tariff legislation and that her representatives in Congress and her Senators would see that it was done, he was informed by a well-known political leader of Michigan, that "our Northern friends interested in Canada ridicule the idea that we shall witness any such phenomenon as this promises."

Is it a "phenomenon" when Southern interests demand what has been accorded New England without asking or when Southern representatives advocate, for their section, a correction of what is clearly unjust discrimination?

Are the burdens of taxation or the benefits incidental to tariff for revenue equitably distributed under the existing law when steel rails for our logging roads get 54 per cent.; bar iron for our blacksmith shop, 34 per cent.; boiler iron, 32 per cent.; saw plates, 41 per cent.; saws, 30 per cent.; files, 62 per cent.; hay for our stables, 29 per cent.; and so on through the entire list of everything that enters into the cost of our product, while lumber, our only output, stands alone among the great national interests of this broad land, free.

With a new tariff bill, approximating that of McKinley's, with an average duty of, say, 65 per cent, is it reasonable for lumber to be placed at less than 10 per cent. at the demand of Canadian interests advocated by a few Americans? Will your Congressmen support such a scheme?

While not numerous these Canadian interests are powerful, not only through the vast wealth of their advocates, but also through their high position in political circles within the dominant party and the counsels of the Nation; but need this necessarily sway your representatives in Congress from advocating the just equalization of any new tariff in such a way that our products may get some measure of the benefits, when the most we ask is so far below even that incidental to revenue only?

A. H. WINCHESTER.
Buckhannon, W. Va.

A Chance for Labor.

A large number of the American people want to be put to work. They have been idle because they did not know where to get employment. They were running into debt, or living on their savings. Some have sold their accumulations, doing everything they could to keep body and soul together while they were waiting for work. We see the ships of Europe sailing into and out of our ports, ships which, if built in the United States, would give employment one way or another to several hundred thousand of our citizens, not alone in the shipyards, but in the iron ore mines, the coal mines, the forests, the mills, the factories, upon the farms and in the stores. All would get a share of the money paid to our shipbuilders, who, in turn, would pay it to others. Some say that a half a billion of dollars would be spent in this country if we built the ships our commerce employs; and if we kept the two hundred millions of dollars at home that we pay to foreign shipowners every year, what a boon it would be to unemployed American labor!

And British Anxiety.

"British industry, British enterprise, British resource is competent, and more than competent, to beat down every rivalry, under any circumstances, in any part of the globe, that might arise."—Lord Salisbury to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London.

Why, then, the British anxiety about the Dingley protective tariff and the fussiness of the British free-trade papers in this country?

A LOSS OF EARNINGS.

How Business Suffers When Wages Are Curtailed.

All available facts point to the conclusion that the people of the United States have, during these three years of free trade and industrial famine, been suffering from a loss of part of the enormous income of those engaged in gainful occupations. The sidetracking of all enterprise, the destruction of our industries, and forcing our railways into the hands of receivers, has resulted in an almost fabulous loss of income. As the whole Nation had shared in the prosperity, so all classes were affected by the depression. It is folly to imagine for a moment that the occupations of part of the people of a Nation can be taken away from them and wages reduced, and the rest of the country remain prosperous.

The American farmer has suffered during the last few years simply because the consuming powers of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuit have been curtailed. It should be remembered that we are all part of one great living organism, as intimately connected as the parts of the human body itself. Hold up your left hand and imagine the thumb and four fingers the five grand divisions of the gainful occupations as returned by the Census Department. The "hand of toil" represents these workers, numbering 22,735,661 persons. Left of the life line, including the thumb, represents the farmer, or over 9,000,000 of our workers; the forefinger we may assume represents those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits who exceed 5,000,000; the second finger may represent those engaged in personal and domestic service, exceeding 4,360,000 in all; the third finger represents those engaged in trade and tranportation, exceeding 3,326,000, and the little finger represents the professional class with less than a million, the whole representing the national hand of toil, and a total engaged in gainful occupations of 22,735,661.

Now it is impossible for any one of these five different classes to set up in business for itself and thrive while its fellow finger is injured. When the blow was struck at our manufacturing industries what happened? Work and wages stopped. The wages of 4,713,003 workers were either reduced or stopped altogether. How much were those wages? About $2,384,000,000 in 1890. Probably more in 1892. A cut of only 10 per cent. all around means a loss of $250,000,000; a 20 per cent. reduction means a loss annually of $500,000,000.

The blow directed at the heart of our prosperity paralyzed other organs. It seriously affected our railways and threw out of employment 250,000 men and reduced many others to three-quarter time. In short, it raised havoc with the country. With the election of McKinley, hope has returned once more. With favorable legislation, our manufacturers may be able to start up again. The same is true of our railways. The extension of the present Interstate Commerce act giving the roads power to enforce the present schedule under the supervision of the Commission, will enable the railways of the country to begin the building of 17,590 miles of railway already projected. This means the expenditure of $500,000,000, mostly in labor. As the opening of the mills will benefit the railways, so the prosperity of the railways will enable the managers to expend millions on needed equipments, which will give employment to numerous branches of manufacture.

Once put the incomes of the people, whether engaged in manufacturing, in transportation, professional or domestic service, or in agriculture, right again and the money question will disappear. During the last four years we have made less commodities, carried less freight and less passengers, worked less hours and less men and women and paid less wages. Once start our army of workers up again and the whole country will be benefited. To that end President McKinley called Congress together.

The Coming Contest.

Flood of Canadian Lumber.

Every Canadian railway which reaches through its connections American points is now crowded to its utmost capacity in bringing Canadian lumber across the line. We see by the daily press that it is impossible for them to furnish cars in quantities that even approximately fill the demands made upon them for this purpose, and that at the lake ports there are vast quantities of lumber awaiting opening of navigation for opportunity of shipment by water. The aggregate of all this is enormous, and its effect upon our markets, if they succeed in rushing it all in, will be appalling.

Work and Wages.

Let us have legislation that will put American labor to work building American ships! Stop the drain of a couple of hundred millions of dollars annually which the ships of Europe now take from us. American ships for American commerce! American wages for American workmen, ashore and afloat!

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Democrats in the House caucused on the best policy to pursue against the Republican majority.

In the House Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) criticised the policy of Speaker Reed in not appointing committees.

A late canvass of the Senate showed that the peace treaty lacked one vote of the two-thirds necessary for ratification.

Certain Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists in the Senate formed a combination to dictate committee assignments.

Mr. McMillan presented in the Senate the petition of the Washington Board of Trade praying for the immediate completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel.

The Senate adjourned for a day owing to the death of ex-Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who, until a recent day, was a conspicuous member of that body.

The Senate sub-committee engaged on the Tariff Bill have found it necessary to prepare practically a new bill. It is not believed that they can finish their work before May 15.

Representative Bell, of Texas, introduced a bill appropriating $125,000 to aid and encourage the holding of the Afro-American and Interstate Exposition in Houston, Texas, next year.

The paper on Hawaii which was recently read by Mr. John W. Foster before the National Geographic Society was presented to the Senate by Senator Morgan and will be printed as a document.

Senator McMillan introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit to Congress by the 1st of next December a project for the reclamation of the Anacostia flats.

Mr. Bailey met with opposition in his policy of giving the Republicans a free hand, and the Democrats held a caucus to agree on a policy at the close of the session. Financial legislation is demanded.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, leader of the Populists, declares that he will carry into effect his threat to block any business which the House may attempt to do by unanimous consent before the Speaker has appointed committees.

A number of Western Republican Senators, more particularly those from the Rocky Mountains, have united in a movement to make sure of securing certain concessions in the tariff bill. The articles which the Senators have especially in view are wool, hides, coal and lead ore. The tendency is to ask a change.

Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Secretary of State to ascertain and report to the Senate from time to time the following particulars in regard to each of the nations with which the United States has diplomatic relations: The amount of taxes or excises and the mode of collecting the same. Statistics of exports and imports and methods of collecting duties. Tariff laws. Several objects of public expenditure. Judicial system. List of crimes, offenses and punishments. Members of the army and navy. Police or other arrangements for preserving the peace and enforcing the law. The administrative mechanism. Public indebtedness. Method of enacting laws. The character of legislative chambers; the public officers who have practically the determination of what laws shall be put upon their passage.

MRS. E. R. TILTON DEAD.

Passing Away of the Woman Whose Husband Prosecuted Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, who prosecuted the great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, on the charge of having alienated her affections, died in her home, No. 1403 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago.

Mrs. Tilton had been very ill for the last five weeks. She had been stricken with paralysis. Her daughter and a few friends were with her at the last. Theodore Tilton, her husband, went to France after the celebrated trial. He took up residence in Paris. He still lives there.

The Beecher-Tilton trial, which was begun in January, 1875, was one of the most sensational in the history of this country. The reputation and character of the foremost preacher of the land were placed in the balance, and while the proceedings lasted the details aroused the interest of the Christian world, for Mr. Beecher was well known in Europe at the time of the scandal.

Theodore Tilton, the plaintiff, had been a friend of Henry Ward Beecher for years. The great clergyman had united him and his wife in marriage. They were worshippers in his church. Later Mr. Tilton became associated with Mr. Beecher in the editing of a religious journal.

In his bill of particulars Mr. Tilton declared that his wife and Mr. Beecher had made a confession of guilt to him. To all the accusations of the plaintiff Mr. Beecher answered with a sharp denial. Mr. Tilton sued to recover $100,000. The jury was unable to agree upon a verdict, and was discharged. In 1878 Mrs. Tilton was excommunicated from Plymouth Church. Her husband was forced out of the church at the time of the trial. The confession which Mrs. Tilton was alleged to have made to her husband was denied by her.

After the trial Mrs. Tilton endeavored to seclude herself from the public as much as possible. About five years ago her eyesight failed, and she was nearly blind, until a year ago, when an operation was performed. She was overjoyed when she regained her sight.

Mrs. Tilton, subsequent to her expulsion from Plymouth Church, became a member of a religious sect known as the Plymouth Brethren. The sect held most of the meetings in Mrs. Tilton's home. Mrs. Tilton was sixty-two years old. She had seven children, of whom several are living.

TWO BOYS KILLED THEMSELVES.

They Were Brothers, and Angry Because Left at Home.

Two young sons of a Mr. Herson, living near Fayetteville, Ark., aged nine and fifteen years respectively, committed suicide by poison.

The boys were angry because their parents, coming to town, left them at home. Both youngsters bathed themselves, put on their best clothes, wrote notes to their parents, swallowed strychnine and went to bed. Both boys died before their parents returned home.

Receivers for Big Mills.

Receivers were named for the Bennett and Columbia mills in New Bedford, Mass., when it was discovered that $2,400,000 in notes had been issued, of which no account has appeared, and that more than $100,000 had been charged to the account of the plant, when it should have appeared as profit and loss.

France and Brazil to Arbitrate.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet that a convention had been signed between France and Brazil for the purpose of arbitrating the Guiana territory which is in dispute between the two countries.

The Landing of Roloff.

An expedition from the United States, commanded by General Roloff, the Cuban Minister of War, has safely landed at Mulas Point, Cuba. A force of three thousand insurgents under General Calixto Garcia received the expedition and carried the arms into the interior. Seven wagons and a number of horses and mules were employed to transport the large quantity of arms and ammunition, three cannons and a considerable quantity of dynamite.

Our German Sugar Imports.

America imported 450,000,000 pounds of sugar from Germany last year.

Prominent People.

Postmaster-General Gary is the father of eight daughters of marriageable age.

Justice Field will retire from the Supreme Court of the United States in July next.

The largest land owner in Germany is Prince Wittengenstein, who holds 3,000,000 acres.

The least known and quietest of all the United States Senators is Horace Chilton, of Texas.

The most popular pictures in London shop windows now are those of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Nansen.

It is now shown that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin committed suicide by jumping from a bridge.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, led an assault upon the Senate rules which permit interminable discussions upon every measure before that body.

Secretary Long left Washington for Boston, so that Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt became Acting Secretary of the Navy on the third day of his incumbency of office.

The House met and immediately adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Milliken.

A delegation from the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, called on Speaker Reed and presented a memorial asking the appointment of Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, to the Committee on Labor, and also suggested amendments to the Eight-Hour law.

Friends of Sugar Broker Chapman, convicted of contempt for failing to answer questions of a United States Senate Committee, decided to appeal to President McKinley to pardon him.

Important nominations sent to the Senate were as follows: William A. Jones, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William Youngblood, of Alabama, to be Auditor for the Interior Department; James L. Davenport, of New Hampshire, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and Melvin M. Conklin to be Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y.

The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

A bill to pension the daughters of General George G. Meade—Margaret B. Meade and Henrietta Meade—at $100 per month each, was introduced by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Sealing experts representing the American and British Governments will again visit the Bering Sea islands to investigate the seal question.

United States Army officers sympathize with Greece, but expect Turkey to win the war. No neutrality proclamation is likely to be issued by the President unless the necessity arises. The War Department will permit Captain Scriven to accompany the Turkish forces. President McKinley is taking deep interest in the war.

W. A. Jones, of Wisconsin, has been nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Theodore Roosevelt assumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Domestic.

The well-known summer resort Tullahoma, Tenn., was visited by fire, and the place was wiped out. The loss is at least $100,000. The entire business part of the place was destroyed.

James Dever, a well-known young man of Philadelphia fell from his bicycle under the wheel of an ice wagon and was crushed to death.

Joseph Kelly, the murderer of Cashier Stickney, of Somersworth, N. H., was taken from Montreal, Canada, back to the scene of his crime, consenting to return without a struggle.

There was a serious break in the Mississippi levee at Shipland Landing, Miss.

At Williamson, W. Va., Judge Doolittle passed sentence on Captain Hatfield, who some days ago was convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the killing of John Rutherford last November. The sentence is three months in the county jail and a fine of $300.

T. L. Carpenter, paymaster of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, was held up at noon in the streets of the little town of Castle Gate, Utah, and robbed of $8000 in cash. Carpenter had left Salt Lake with the money to pay off the hands at the coal mine. On the way from the station to the company's headquarters, only a few rods, he was met by two mounted armed men who presented guns at his head, took his cash and rode away.

Judge Sanderson, at Catskill, N. Y., sentenced John Kelly, a tramp, to Dannemora Prison for life, but four years and ten months. Kelly is now thirty-six years of age. Catskill officials said he was the John Kelly wanted for criminally assaulting a woman seventy years old and a young girl in 1894.

Captain Romeyn, on trial before a court martial at Fort McPherson, Ga., was forced to apologize to the court and to Lieutenant O'Brien for a comment.

Ex-Governor Smith, of Arkansas, who was driven crazy by the money question last fall, died a few days ago.

L. H. Reick, City Treasurer of Davenport, Iowa, confessed to a committee of the Davenport Clearing House a shortage in his accounts of $5000. At a later hour he filed a mortgage upon his property for $10,000 to protect his bondsmen.

The New York Assembly passed Mr. Nixon's bill appropriating $1,250,000 for continuing work on the Capitol building at Albany, $800,000 of which is available at once.

Minnie Bashaw, of Morrisville, Vt., committed suicide in the Almshouse at Hartford, Conn. She had been in Hartford some weeks getting advertisement for hotel placards and the like and living in the United States Hotel. She became demented and was taken to the Almshouse.

The cold wave in New York City broke all records for this season of the year. The thermometer dropped to eight degrees below freezing point.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Mary Louise Gato, a beautiful woman about twenty years old, was shot and seriously wounded. Edward Foster, the lover of the girl, is under arrest, charged with the crime, although he denied it. Just as the girl was about to enter her home she was fired upon from ambush.

Captain Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth Infantry, was placed on trial in Fort McPherson, Ga., for conduct unbecoming an officer and for knocking Lieutenant O'Brien down on parade.

Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, formerly of the United States Army, has been indicted in Pittsburg, Penn., for alleged complicity in the attempted insurance swindles.

Some persons in the flooded districts have been bleeding the Government while helping it in the distribution of relief. Steamboats hired to carry supplies from Vicksburg, Miss., have cost $350 each a day. Secretary Alger looked into the matter and concluded that the price was exorbitant. He issued orders for two Government vessels at St. Louis to proceed to Vicksburg, and is trying to get others to assist them.

A gigantic snowslide occurred at Garfield Mine, about four miles north of Brigham City, Utah, which resulted in the death of Fred J. Wolhaupter and Edwin Maw. John Dalton of Willard and David Russell and William J. Turner were also caught in the slide, but were rescued uninjured.

Discharged workingmen attempted to destroy Oliver G. Jennings's summer home, in Fairfield, Conn., by using dynamite.

There is evidence on every hand that great loss resulted in Ohio from the cold wave. In twelve hours the temperature dropped from 59 degrees to 26 degrees, and there was a heavy frost and formation of ice. All through the central West similar conditions are reported.

"Billy" Birch, the minstrel, is dead in New York City, from paralysis of the brain and Bright's disease.

Little interest was taken in the election of a Congressman in the Twenty-fifth District, Pennsylvania, and Shownlter (Republican) was elected by a good majority. In Lawrence County his majority over Hallman will be about fourteen hundred; in Butler County his majority is conceded to be not less than one thousand, and Beaver County will give him about the same. Not more than half the votes of the district were cast.

The British cruiser Talbot entered New York harbor and will participate in the marine demonstration on Grant Day.

Reports from all over New England tell of a heavy frost, with ice, and much damage to vegetation. The drop in the temperature averaged forty degrees.

The public interest in the election at Omaha, Neb., was light and the vote remarkably small. Party lines were not sharply drawn, but a semblance of politics was given the affair by the fusion of Democrats, Populists, and Free-silver Republicans against the Republican nominees. Frank E. Moores, Republican, was elected Mayor over E. E. Howell, Fusion, by less than 200.

Benjamin F. Brickett, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., died of an apoplectic stroke.

Foreign Notes.

Smallpox has appeared in Cabana Prison, in Cuba, and several Americans confined there are in peril.

The Japanese cruiser Naniwa sailed from Yokohama for Hawaii to protest against the refusal of the Hawaiian authorities to permit the landing of Japanese immigrants.

AT THE HEAD OF THE POWERS' FLEET

Admiral Canavaro, in Command of the Ships Blockading Crete.

Admiral Napoleon Canavaro, the naval officer in command of the joint European fleet engaged in the blockade of Crete, is one of the high officials of the Italian navy and one of the most efficient commanders afloat. Although a trusted officer under the Government of Italy, the Admiral is not

ADMIRAL NAPOLEON CANAVARO.

a native of that country. His father is the owner of a large sugar plantation near Lima, Peru, and it was there that he was born. While he was a lad his father sent him to Italy for his education, and he entered the navy as a youth. By hard work, attention to duty and innate capacity Canavaro rose through all the grades in the service until he reached his present high position. He is just fifty-nine years old, and it was owing to his seniority that he was chosen by the admirals in Cretan waters to command the combined fleet.

WAR AFFECTED MARKETS.

News From Greece Sent Stocks Down; Wheat Rushed Up.

The Graeco-Turkish war struck this country in two spots. One was the Board of Trade in Chicago, which is the great wheat speculative whirlpool. The other was the floor of the New York Stock Exchange with its millions upon millions in securities moving up and down in value under influences from every quarter of the globe. Wheat went up in a skyrocket fashion; stocks dropped down in a heavy, dull way which indicated a widespread fear.

Wheat went up under the manipulations of a group of operators who argued that in case of war large supplies of bread stuffs would be called for with local sources near the seat of war cut off, and that in the eagerness to buy big prices would be secured.

There was an advance of 6¾ points in half an hour's trading. Later there was a reaction. Speculators are talking about "dollar wheat."

CHAPMAN MUST GO TO JAIL.

The Supreme Court Decides Against the New York Broker.

In the matter of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker who was convicted in the District Court at Washington and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to a fine of $100 for refusing to answer certain questions asked for by the Senate Committee investigating the charges against the alleged Sugar Combine in connection with the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill in 1894, the Supreme Court, in an opinion read by Justice Fuller, affirmed the judgment of the lower courts, and the broker must go to jail.

Under this decision, Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust, and Messrs. Edwards and Shriver, newspaper correspondents, who have also been indicted, are subject to prosecution and punishment for their refusal to answer questions in the same inquiry.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BEREA, OHIO.

The Business Portion of the Town Burned by Tramps.

The business portion of the town of Berea, Ohio, was nearly wiped out by fire. The wind prevailing made it almost impossible to check the flames. The heaviest losses were on the Shumway block and the Miller block, which will aggregate $20,000 each. The total loss will reach $80,000. Berea has no waterworks. A detachment of the Cleveland (Ohio) Fire Department, with fourteen men, secured water from a branch of the river about a quarter of a mile from the town. The contents of most of the stores were saved by the heroic efforts of citizens. The fire was attributed to tramps. To add to the excitement a dog went mad and bit several people before it was shot.

MASSACRE IN ABYSSINIA.

An Italian Expedition Has Been Annihilated in Menelik's Land.

The Paris Temps publishes a story saying that an Italian expedition, under Major Bottego, has been annihilated in Southern Abyssinia.

It appears that the Ethiopian General commanding at Baro requested Major Bottego to halt until the expedition was authorized by the Negus to proceed.

The Italians, it is further stated, fired on the messengers bearing the flag of truce and killed them.

In the fight between the Abyssinians and the Italians which followed only two of the latter succeeded in escaping.

MODOCS ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

Remnant of the Once Powerful Tribe in a Pitiable Condition.

The remnant of the Modoc Indians, now living in Modoc County, California, in the neighborhood of the scene of Captain Jack's treachery and General Canby's death in 1872, are in a pitiable condition, verging on actual starvation. In all there are about two hundred families of the tribe. The winter has been severe and the Indians have been unable to obtain the necessities of life. It is reported that their number has been reduced one-half by deaths due to starvation and exposure. The Indians do not occupy a reservation, and as a consequence an appeal for aid cannot be made to the United States Government.

Cashier Stickney's Murderer Caught.

Joseph E. Kelley, accused of the murder of Cashier Stickney, of the Great Falls National Bank, of Somersworth, N. H., has been arrested at Montreal, Canada. He was wearied with the long chase, and when the officers took him he broke down and admitted the crime. A large amount of the stolen money was found upon him.

Cremated by the Cubans.

Two defeats of the Spaniards are reported from Cuba. In one case a band of guerillas was entrapped and cremated alive. In the other a force of Spaniards was beaten by the insurgents.

American Greeks Anxious to Fight.

Greek Consul Vlasto made arrangements for reduced fares to Athens for New York Greeks who desired to return to their home to join the army. Half of the Greek colony in New York will return if transportation is provided.

Whole Family is Dead.

William Hughes and wife and two sons, an entire family, living near Mifflin, Ind., ate freely of wild parsnips, which were mistaken for sweet anise. The father and one son lived four hours, the mother and other son died in forty-eight hours. All suffered great agony.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the	
week, fluid milk, cans	22,505
Condensed milk, cans	203
Cream, cans	406

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	17
Firsts	—	@	16
Thirds to seconds	13	@	15
State—Thirds to firsts	13	@	16
State Dairy, tubs, seconds	—	@	—
Western Imitation Creamery	14	@	14¼
Factory, fresh, extras	11	@	11½
Thirds to firsts	10	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, new, large	10¼	@	10¾
Small	10¾	@	11
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	8¼
Full skims	2½	@	3
Old, common to fair	9	@	11

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	9½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	8½
Western—Choice	9½	@	10
Southern—Choice	—	@	9
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	16	@	19
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	30

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 10
Medium, choice	—	@	85
Pea, choice	82½	@	85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 45
White kidney, choice	1 05	@	1 10
Yellow eye	1 02½	@	1 05
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	68	@	73

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 55	@	2 25
Greenings, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Northern Spy	2 50	@	3 00

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1896, Prime	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	11½	@	12
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2½	@	3½

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	7½	@	8½

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb. 22, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth city, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sunday leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with Steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:20 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Ocracoke going and returning.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City at 3 p. m. daily, except Thursday and Sunday for Roanoke Island.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nawberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

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H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

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Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,
Dealers in all Kinds of
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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.
☞All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 609 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ASHBY, GANN & Co.

For sale and guaranteed by all drug stores.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill introduced by Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, at the beginning of the special session, is now occupying the attention of the Senate, and it is to be hoped that it will be disposed of with sufficient expedition to secure concurrent action by the lower house before the end of the extraordinary session. Several times the bankruptcy bill has advanced as far as favorable action by one branch of Congress, only to meet its death through the failure of the other house to act upon it the same term.

The bill embodies the wisest and practical provisions relating to insolvency, it being the outgrowth of recommendations by business organizations and of extended study and discussion by legislators, and it is so well known to the business world that any prolonged debate over the feasibility of adopting it would seem to be superfluous. It aims to guarantee equity and justice for both debtor and creditor, is calculated to diminish the number of dishonest failures and to shield straightforward insolvents from suffering by reason of the rascality of others. Above all it is the first step in the direction of supplanting the patchwork of conflicting statutes in the different States with a system uniform commercial laws for the entire country, which will promote order and confidence in business relations.

Since the above was in type the Bill has passed the Senate.

HOW'S BUSINESS?

The answers to this commercial commonplace reveal a feeling of cheerfulness and confidence. Whether it is the spring awakening of the long-looked for revival, it is indisputable that there is an improvement in the general trade reports and the outlook of local tradesmen.

Every period of depression, necessitating strictest economy for a considerable space of time, has been followed by a reaction, cheering the manufacturers and shopkeepers with an increased demand for the articles that were dispensed with while the panic prevailed. Such a picking up of trade would naturally follow the last stringency, and the brighter aspect which trade seems to be putting on, along with the touches the gentle springtime is giving to nature may be the harbinger of returning and continuing activity.

TO HELP THE FARMERS.

Secretary Wilson's plan to help the farmer by teaching him the value of diversified crops is the sensible programme of a practical agriculturalist. When the farmer in the cotton belt can be persuaded to raise the grain, fodder, pork and beef, as well as the draft animals required for himself and his family, and when the farmer of the West can be induced to vary his crops by growing more fruit, more tobacco and more beet root, the returns from agriculture in both sections will be enormously increased. In this work of practical education among the farmers Secretary Wilson has the tremendous advantage of his own personal experience as a successful tiller of the soil, and his efforts can hardly fail of large and valuable results.

A curious illustration of the diverse conditions that may exist in this country is the fact that while so many people in the Mississppi Valley are suffering from floods the New Orleans papers are raising money for sufferers from drouth in Louisiana

Accustomed as we all are to regarding the Turks as cruel and brutal, their methods of warfare against the Greeks seem to be mild and humane, as compared with those which the Spaniards are employing against the Cubans.

Business failures in the whole country last week numbered 195, as against 244 for the corresponding week in 1896. This is a surface indication which means that down at the foundations of trade conditions are improving.

Delaware is already at the front with promises of the largest peach crop she has ever produced. In view of this assurance much of Delaware's recent fantastic and deplorable political misconduct may be forgiven.

It is a pretty quarrel—not as between Greece and Turkey, for that is terrible and tragic, but as among the hungry, suspicious and ravenous Powers, which look on in savage impatience and await their chance of spoils

There is as yet no new tariff law, and this is one of several reasons why it is absurd to talk about the recent municipal elections as a tariff contest.

The ceremonies at the Grant Monument at New York yesterday exceeded anything in our history.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

An interesting and valuable report upon our trade with countries of South America has been prepared by William Harper, secretary of the Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers, which recently visited Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. The report is elaborate, but is so simple in its conclusions and so practical in its advice as to indicate the sound business character of the Commission.

It would appear that all that is needed to develop our trade with the Southern continent is to develop it. That is to say, there is no exclusive patent upon the methods employed by Englund, France and Germany, by which the merchants of those countries sell most of the goods that the South American countries import. These are based upon the axiom that it is better to bring goods to the buyers than to wait for the buyers to come to the shop. In other words, English, French and German houses established branch houses in the principal cities of South America and send out agents having a knowledge of Spanish and Portugues to "drum up" trade. There is no lack of shipping facilities, for six lines of steamers run regularly from New York to Brazil and the River Plate, while on the west coast the carrying trade can easily be increased upon demand.

There may be little that is new in these facts, but the report of the Commission is timely, in view of the proposed reciprocity provisions in the new tariff, and the increased activity to be given our Bureau of American Republics. There is no better salesman in the world than the commercial traveler of the United States. The relations between the United States and all other nations of the continent have received a new stimulus of friendship in the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. There is every reason to expect that our exports to South America, through intelligent effort, can be largely increased within a few years.

One of the mugwump objections to the Dingley bill is that it is an unscientific tariff. According to the mugwump philosophy the only scientific tariff is no tariff at all.

One man drinks eleven bottles of lemon extract and dies in delirium tremens. Another smokes one hundred cigaretes a day and goes crazy. Two of a kind.

Only one town in Rhobe Island was carried by the Democrats. The reaction on the tariff will never accomplish anything at this rate.

The culture of the Sugar Beet is a tracting increased attention among American farmers this spring. There's millions in it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April 23, 1897.

The fool-killer might have found congenial work among the originators of the story that there was even a remote probability that any number of Republican members of the House would join with Jerry Simpson and the kicking Democrats in an effort to compel Speaker Reed to appoint the committees and have the House meet daily and take up general legislation. The story once started was widely exploited by lobbyists and their newspaper organs, they being naturally opposed to a continuation of the present policy which leaves them without occupation or renumeration, and probably found some believers. It is well known to every intelligent man around the capitol that the adoption of the policy to confine the legislation to the House to acting upon the appropriation bills that failed at the last session and the Dingley tariff bill was the result numerous conferences participated in by every prominent Republican who was at the time in Washington, and that the policy is to-day approved by at least nine of every ten Republican Senators and Representatives and by President McKinley and his entire Cabinet. When a majority of the Republicans in the House desire a change it can easily be had. Speaker Reed has publicly announced his willingness to obey the orders of a Republican caucus at any time, but he will pay no attention to attacks made by a combination of Populists, Democrats and a handfull of disgruntled Republicans. It isn't his policy that is being carried out, but that of the Republicans of the House.

The indications are that the Dingley tariff bill will be reported to the Senate about the first week in May. The subcommittee which has been carefully going over the bill, working night and day, has nearly completeed its work.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, made a characteristic short speech in favor of his resolution to amend the Senate rules so as to limit debate. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Don Dickinson got a straight knockdown this week that he will not forget for some time come. Postmaster General Gary asked for the resignation of Bernard Goode, of Michigan, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, because he considered him incompetent Goode was a protege of Don Dickinson, who put him in the office during the Clevelond administration, and Dickinson tried to get him kept by putting in the claim that he was, like himself, a gold Democrat. Some of the Michigan Republicans knocked the pins from under Don by telling him that they knew all about how good a gold Democrat he had claim to be; also all about his secretly working to carry the State for Bryan. Don threw up the sponge and his incompetent protege made way for Mr. D. P. Liebhardt, who had been pushed out of the same office to make room for him.

Pension Commissioner Evans is being warmly congratulated on the selection of his first and seccond deputies from among those who are thoroughly familiar with the practice of the office. The first Deputy Commissioner is Mr. James L. Davenport, of New Hampshire, who has an honorable war record and has been employed in the Pension Bureau for sixteen years; the second Deputy is Capt. Leverett M. Kelly, of Illinois, who has a splendid war record and was Chief of the Certificate Division during the Harrison administration. Commissioner Evans has announced his intention to restore every old soldier whose record for efficiency is good who was dismissed from the Pension Bureau under the Cleveland administration.

Stands at the Head

Aug. J Bogle, the leading druggist of Shreeveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Arizona, writes: 'Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free bottles at Alex Wadsworth's drug store.

Memory is a little treacherous now and then, and causes one to forget some things worth remembering, unless one has an experience like that which came to Mr. D. E. Eastt, Moffatt's Creek, Va., who says: "I had been suffering for years with a torpid liver and found no relief until I took Simmons Liver Regulator when I was entirely relieved of my troubles. I never intend being without Simmons Liver Regulator."

WHAT GAGE SAID.

PROPHESIED IN 1891 THE PREDICAMENT OF OUR TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN 1893.

His Often Quoted Address of 1894—Important as Outlining the Present Views of the Secretary of the Treasury—Importance of Credits—Real Money Versus Promises to Pay—Makeshift Legislation—Summary of Defects of Our Currency System.

The new secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is not a novice either in the theory or practice of financial affairs. Long before most bankers and business men were greatly concerned about our national finances he saw danger ahead and prophesied what would—and what did—happen, unless certain changes were made in our unscientific and unsound financial system.

On Feb. 19, 1891, Mr. Gage read a paper before the Sunset club in Chicago. After explaining how silver and gold money had been evolved "by the free play of human choice, ending in consensus of action, and never by conventional agreements made in advance," he discussed our own monetary conditions. He pointed out how the United States, by accepting both metals and by allowing its creditors to choose either, kept together the two metals, whose values were diverging rapidly. To the question, Cannot the government continue this policy indefinitely and thus "forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion?" he replied that it could not. "The proportion of silver payments to the government," he said, "will steadily increase until the treasury department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver," he added, "this result will be the sooner reached." Nothing could be clearer or sounder than this. It is precisely what happened.

In the autumn of 1894 he took part in an elaborate discussion of the money question at the Commercial club of Chicago. His address at this meeting is often referred to and is now of much interest, since it contains what he says are still substantially his ideas in regard to currency reform. We quote below the greater part of this address:

"In speaking upon the subject of our money system one must be aware that in whatever he may say he will excite the hostile criticism and draw forth bitter invective from some one or more of the various factions who are seeking to establish on new and experimental foundations our much disturbed financial structure.

"Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that disguises be pulled aside and that real facts appear.

"There is, in truth, only one real money—viz, metallic coin. It may be composed of gold or silver. It might be of something else, but it is not. Greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes are but promises to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money, often more conveniently than money itself. Because of this confusion comes, and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is uttered by the government; that it has, by the legal tender quality imparted to it, the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money, discrimination ceases—we call it money—and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind. The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple, easy to be understood even by a child.

"We admit that on many occasions paper money, whether greenbacks, treasury notes or national bank notes, is more to be desired than gold. Yet more to be desired than either, as proved by the daily conduct of men, is a credit balance in a solvent bank. For, to secure this better form of good, people voluntarily give to the banker these promises to pay—yea, even gold itself—for a credit to an equal sum upon his books. With an entry upon their passbook as evidence of the transaction they claim to have "money in the bank." In popular language, the claim is well enough, but, correctly speaking, it is positively untrue. They have parted with their money, if money they had. It belongs to the banker; it is no longer theirs.

"The consideration they have received is an agreement from the banker to meet their requisitions upon him from time to time. If the banker is faithful to his obligations they have made no bad bargain, for all these things—greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and, to use the popular language, money in bank—are in their nature and essence one—viz, they are forms of credit. Their value, each and all alike, lies in the ability of the owner to convert them at last into the only real form of money now existent—metallic coin. And to push the question a little farther, the only value of the metallic coin lies, not in the coin as a coin, but in the power of the metal the coin contains to exchange for other things.

"It should here be noted that while our silver dollar is real money its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by another and artificial value imparted to it through the law, which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay customs dues. Having an equal value in this direction, the quantity being limited, it has equal value in all directions, but the difference between the metallic value of the silver dollar and this arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit. What I have so far said lies at the foundation of the subject and must be first understood.

"We have now current in the United States available in the purchase and sale of commodities and for the payment of labor services the following agencies:

"First, gold coin, silver coin—real money.

"Next, greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and bank checks. The last four to be classified together as forms of credit.

"Their respective legal relationships to real money, however, are not alike. The national bank note and the bank check may both be satisfied by the tender of greenbacks or treasury notes, while the last two are redeemed only in coin or in payment of public dues.

"In passing it may be well to note the relative use of these various agencies in the practical operations of commerce and trade. No better place to determine this can be found than the counter of a bank, and the following statement of the amount of each received by a bank in this city on a recent day will indicate their relative importance in that direction:

Gold coin	$9,885
Silver coin	15,826
Gold certificates	4,045
Silver certificates	98,129
Legal tender notes and greenbacks	82,175
Treasury notes	25,496
National bank notes	54,263
Total cash	$289,816
Checks, drafts, bills of exchange	85,398,945

"Percentage of cash to total credits, 5 per cent.

"The lesson to be drawn from these figures is this:

"Much the larger part of all our commercial exchanges are carried on by bank checks or other instruments of private credit. These instruments all relate to a certain form of money, in place of which they for the moment stand. If uncertainty intervene as to what this related thing—this money—is, or is to be, distrust and confusion enter in. The mighty agency of personal credit is shaken. Commercial exchanges fall off, trade languishes and industry declines.

* * * * * * *

"The greenback was issued to pay debts, not to acquire value, or, if value was received, such value was either consumed or converted into value not available in the market. The greenback paid soldiers and government employees; it bought powder and munitions of war. The existence of a greenback is the evidence of a debt not paid. It is a lien upon the future.

"A national bank note, on the contrary, is the evidence of some existing value which lies somewhere as collateral for its redemption. To transfer such values is the only ordinary and proper occasion which calls for their issue. The volume in which they will appear marks the rise in prices or an increasing quantity of existing things. Like the bank check, they will be in active service when trade and commerce are active. Thus they enjoy the principle of elasticity, wholly lacking in any possible form of direct government issue. The method of their retirement is wholly different and subjects the trade and commerce of the country to less dangerous strain.

* * * * * * *

"There is no reason why the government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action. But we are faced by the condition, and it is the bete noire of the treasury. The enormous amount of $500,000,000 of silver, represented by $338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the $150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

"Our whole monetary system is the resultant of makeshift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began. I do not assume to offer more final remedies. In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. Some well guarded system of bank note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated. Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: 1. A confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification. 2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz, that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value. 3. The treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use—it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral. 4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity. 5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"Would a national commission help to promote reform? There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly selected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people and would guide us to wise legislation.

"Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of true principles will lead to correct action."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison Headache, Indigestion, Constipation Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c, and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Saved the Babies

Mr. J. T. McAlister, of Alabama, Ga., says: "Last June Germetuer saved our baby, Paul, carried him safely through an extremely bad case of dysentery and teething, and from a mere skeleton of skin and bones, it has made him a great big solid chunk of thirty-five pounds."

FAT AS A PIG: J. J. Scruggs, of Sidon, Miss., says: "Our little girl 9 months old, was in a very low state from summer complaint and Germatuer made her fat as a pig."

NOTICE.

On the 3d day of May, 1897, it being the 1st Monday of said month, I shall proceed to sell the following described real estate to satisfy the County and State taxes for the year 1896, the same having been levied upon by me according to law, this April 1st 1897:

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

S. C. Brown, 705 acres adjoining the lands of John T. Davis, Little River and main road; taxes $33.84, cost $1.60, total $35.44.

B. B. Johson, 207 acres adjoining the lands of B. C. Johnson, John Johnson and others, in Bluff Point; taxes 7.35, cost 1.60, total $8.95.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

The Kirk land, 186 acres adjoining the lands of Geo. D. Pool, Ben Pendleton and others; taxes 11.83, cost 1 60, total $13.43.

MT. HERMON TOWNSHIP.

Cassie Mansfield, 50 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Brite and others; taxes 2.32, cost 1.60, total $3.92.

A. W. Overton, 20 acres adjoining the lands of Chas. Reid and others; tax .80, cost 1.60, total $2.40.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP,

John Gallop, 180 acres, adjoining the lands of Seth Williams, R. H. Morgan and others; tax 3.91, cost 1.60, total $5.51.

Willie Jones, 72 acres adjoinig the lands of M. W. Jones, Maggie McDonald and others; taxes 2.88, cost 1.60, total $4.48.

E. CITY TOWNSHIP.

W. F. Griffin, 2 town lots adjoining the lots of Mary Ann Wood et al; taxes 4.00 cost 1.60, total $5.60.

Lovey Johnson 1-4 acre in Pritchard town, adjoining Dempsey Griffin and others; tax 4.40, cost 1.60, total $6.00.

Wm. Rumbough, 1 town lot adjoining the lots of Dr. P. John on Lawrence street; taxes .80, cost 1.60, total $2.40

Alex Small, agt. for mother, 1 lot on corner of Pool and Pearl streets, taxes 4.93, cost 1.60, total $6.53

James Tarkenton, 1 town lot on Bland Lane adjoining James Morgan and others; taxes 1.66, cost 1.60, total $3.26.

Susan Davis, 1 lot on Road and Pearl steets; taxes 3.20, cost 1.60, total $4.80

Joseph Phelps, 1 town lot adjoinng the lands of Susan Skiles and Daniel Cartwright; taxes 3.60, cost 1.60, total $5.20.

T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE! By virtue of executions issued to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, in the causes of McCabe & Grice vs. W. R. Lyon; James Spires vs. W. R. Lyon; Williams & Commander vs. W. R. Lyon, et al., I shall sell for cash at the Court House door in Pasquotank County on Monday, May 3d, 1897, at 12, M., that certain house and lot on Church street, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., belonging to W. R. Lyon, bounded on the North by Church street; East, by the house and lot of W. H. Lyon; South, by Butt property, and West, by the lands of Mrs. Weisel; said property having been levid on by me in the above entitled cause, and is sold subject to a mortgage made by said W. R. Lyon and wife.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff of Pasquotank County.
April 1, 897.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULL'S Cough Syrup

Is a remedy of sterling value. It positively cures all Bronchial Affections, Cough, Cold, Croup, Bronchitis and Grippe. You can always rely on it. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is indispensable to every family. Price 25 cts. Shun all substitutes.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote, 10c. Dealers or mail, A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

Knowing that satisfied customers are better than any newspaper advertisements, our aim is to give the greatest value possible for the money, and to satisfy customers both in cost and quality of goods bought.

GOLD & HOOPER

To reduce our large stock of Winter Suits, Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, we have made great reduction on each. Before buying any Clothing you would do well to examine our goods and learn our prices.

No merchants can charge you double the value for an article and be merchants long. Buyers are too intelligent to be deceived.

Our stock consists of General Dry Goods, Oil and Rubber goods, Gents' Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Jewelry, Notions and anything else you want. Call and see us. Water street, near Arlington Hotel.

GOLD & HOOPER

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC	..... CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.
PURELY VEGETABLE	..... CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the best remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	..... CASCARETS means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill any disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.
LIVER STIMULANT	..... CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.
BOON FOR MOTHERS	..... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.
PLEASE THE CHILDREN	..... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.
CURE GUARANTEED	..... CASCARETS, taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.
HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS	..... CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c., 25c., 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

☞Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 288

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

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COMMISSION DEALERS
—In all kinds of—
FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET,
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Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.
☞Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to
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In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
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☞Agents.

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L. W. Wright & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers in all
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SOUTHERN SHAD A SPECIALTY.
Consignments Solicited,
Prompt Returns

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S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

Lobster, Turtle, &c.,
No. 10, Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
☞If your Stencil is not in good order let us know. We employ no agents and pay no commissions.

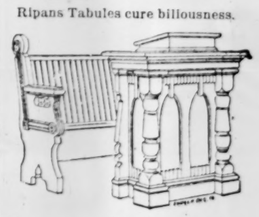
Davenport, Morris & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,
Richmond Va,

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Ripans Tabules cure billousness.



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KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
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Building Material
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Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Improve your Time

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Reliable Jewelers.

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MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor. Methodist Episcopal (Opera House): Preaching 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. J. Gosliu pastor.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor. Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor,

LODGES.

Masonic Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. R. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'y; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Tabula Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Burgess, H. P.; Maurice Wescott, S. W.; W. A. Jones, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Talbay, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gourkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; J. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Ingle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Belanga, Prophet; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godley, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper. A. L. Jones.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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This well established Hotel offers first-lass accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

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*** Attorneys-at-Law. ***

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Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

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FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 28, 1897.

☞Corn is coming up nicely.

☞Cotton planting is about to begin.

☞The herring catches at the Fisheries continue very large.

☞Seasonable advice—do not discard your flannels too soon.

☞The Coast the past week has been literally lined with Blue fish.

☞See notice of U S. Marshal Carroll in relation to the schooner Filena

☞The office that starts out to seek the man seldom has to go half way nowadays.

☞Always stand by your promises. Even politicians should do so. Those who do not, sooner or later, go down.

☞Taking it year in and year out, it is said that the coldest hour of each twenty-four is 5 o'clock in the morning.

☞The efforts of a certain party to "manage things" are quite similar to the experience of the old hen who succeeds in hatching a batch of duck eggs.

☞Having been selected as a delegate to the "Southern Inter-State Insurance Conference," which assembles at Southern Pines to-morrow, we are sorry that we will not be attend.

☞The heavy frosts on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week very seriously damaged the strawberry, potato, tomato and bean crops. In many sections the damage was still greater than here.

☞The State Colored Normal School here will receive $130 from the Peabody fund. It ought to be more than double that amount. Well managed and with an able corps of Instructors, it is doing a grand work.

☞The Federal Judgeship has been settled. Hon. Thomas R. Purnell has been named by the President. He is an able lawyer and a true Republican. The CAROLINIAN tenders sincere congratulations.

☞Our friend W. Lynch informs us that the work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is rapidly progressing; that three blowing machines and dredges are at work day and night, and that other machines specially adapted for the work will soon be launched.

☞In reply to the question, "Upon what occasion was the following remark first made: 'To the victors belong the spoils,'" the CAROLINIAN replies that it occurred in a speech in the United States Senate made by W. L. Marcy, in 1832.

☞At the meeting of the State Board of Education, held at Raleigh on Saturday, the following werd appointed the Board of Trustees for the State Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City: Palemon John, M. B. Culpepper, W. J. Griffin, C. E. Kramer and S. L. Sheep.

☞The oldest man in this county departed this life on the 16th inst—Mr. Seth Jackson, of Mt. Hermon. His age was 98 years. A peculiarity about him was that he seldom left home, the fartherst North he ever went was to South Mills, in Camden, and Woodville, in Perquimans.

☞The body of Mr. James Balfour, of Tyrrell county, was found on the 19th inst in the woods near Columbia. He had disappeared on the 14th inst, and it was thought that he was off on a visit to friends. It is believed that he died suddenly. He was an uncle to Mrs J. H. Leroy, of this City. His age was 55 years

☞The statement made by "Republican," in another column, we know to be true. Furthermore, keeping in touch with the leading Republicans of this District, we know that the overwhelming sentiment is in favor of Hon. Geo. W. Cobb for Collector. The most prominent Republican in the District, influential and always active in every campaign, a man of unblemished character and of great executive ability, as well as a practical and successful business man, he is not only entitled to this recognition, but his appointment will be a popular and a highly creditable one.

☞Oh, the grumblers! They grumble about the wet weather, and because of bad roads, and that spring is holding back and all that; the fact is, there are a set of grumblers with a kind of chronic affection born in them. They never know when they are well to do until real calamity overtakes them, then they realize how selfish they were for grumbling at their former condition and how unthankful for past blessings. Let them stop grumbling till they have something to grumble for, and then it is useless; as it does no good.

☞Dare Court at Manteo this week.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞No, Maude, dear, filing a bill does not reduce it in size.

☞You will want our Clothing if you see the quality and how little they cost. Genuine bargains at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞A forty-dollar cow is often a great deal cheaper than a twenty-dollar one.

☞You need Clothing every day; Seed money just as often. Our Clothing Prices help you to save your money. Catch the idea? Fowler & Co.

☞A horse without good feet is no feet at all, and a pig with limbs too weak to carry his body is no farmer's pig. Don't buy or breed that kind.

☞A special lot of Straw Matting at reduced price. Fowler & Co.

☞Many a beggar has more dignity than the man ambitious only to make money or get office.

☞A popular writer recently said that he thanked God there was one thing left in the world that couldn't be bought with money, and that was the *wag of a dog's tail!*

☞A mathematician has computed the movement of a rider's feet while working a bicycle, and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel fifteen miles on a bicycle than to walk three miles.

☞You will do well to buy a Carpet of Fowler & Co, at their present prices for they will be higher.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞The value of the ash pile is worthy of consideration. Nothing is better for fruit trees than a liberal sprinkling of ashes about their roots. It is quite effective as the somewhat expensive kainite so profitably used by fruit growers, and every farm house has its ash pile.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:11 and will set to-night at 6:44.—Cynicus says that the sight of some of the Easter bonnets reminded him that when a woman of forty dresses like one of twenty she looks like sixty.—Mr. N. F. McKimmey, of Camden. has accepted a position with Robinson & Co.—Miss Cathie Greenlerf is off on a visit to relatives in New York.—A good many women may have admired an Easter bonnet that was a dream, but they all preferred one that was a reality.—Consider that others have interests as well as yourself.—Mrs. W. W. Morrisette is off on a visit to her daughter at Newport News, Va.—Mr, W. W Dancy, of Boston, is here on a visit.—"Why are you so cold to me to-day? You wasn't yesterday," said he. "Malaria; I have a chill every other day." said she.—A Bachelor hums:

The sunshine spreads across the earth
And softly lingers on it,
And single men regard with mirth
The season's Easter bonnet.

—Mrs. Dr. McMullan attended the marriage of her sister Pennie Whedbee, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whedbee, to Mr. Sidney McMullan at Hertford last week.—Miss Dorothy Kelley, of East Liverpool, O., is here on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. E. G. Thompson, of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute.—Short cuts may lead to ditches.—Notoriety is not fame.—A man named Jones, of Portsmouth, came here the other day in search of a runaway boy. He found him and took him back home.—Mrs. W. D. Kellam and Miss Addie Gregory, of Camden, spent several days last week visiting the family of Mr. C. W. Stevens on Burgess street.—Did it ever occur to you no man gets drunk to please his wife?—It would ruin some people's peace of mind to know as much about themselves as other know about them.—Miss Mamie Applebaum, of Shamokin, Pa., who has been visiting her relatives on Water street, has left, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Bertie Applebaum.—Truly writes the Poet:

God's purposes will ripen fast,
Unfoldinig every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

—Taking advantage of the low tide in Tiber Creek Canal last week, Street Commissioner Berry rebuilt the bridge on Road street. It is a good job and gives entire satisfaction. —"You may explain the difference, Mary, between climate and weather," said the the Teacher. "Climate is what we have all the time, but weather lasts only a few days," explained little Mary.—Mr. J. Norman Whitehurst, of Windsor, made a short visit here last week.—A fire destroyed a couple of small buildings in Prevortown on Friday morning.—"I suppose your daughter is just like mine, rather ride a wheel than eat?" remarked a North End citizen to a neighbor. "Not exactly; but she would rather ride a wheel than cook," was the reply.—The proud man who leans on himself has a weak support.—The Rhymster says:

I love to hear, when in the barn I go,
The horses start to neigh, the cattle loo,
And have each of them rub his nose on me,
And in their eyes sweet dumb affection see

—The oyster season is nearing its close.—Mr. Paul B. Pugh, a native of this section, but for some ten years residing in New York, has been here with his wife and daughter, visiting the family of Mr. A. B. Needham.—The Insurance adjusters were here on Thursday and assessed the damage to our dwelling. We think the amount allowed will cover the loss.—Mr. W. W. Dewey, now of Boston, has been spending several days in the county and city visting W. G. Pool, esq, and Mrs. J. P. Overman, and others of his wife's relatives. He gave us a call on Saturday. —Hon. Geo. W. Cobb and Dr. P. John returned on Saturday from a pleasant and satisfactory visit to Washington City.—"Why, what's the matter? You look as gloomy as a new moon in a fog," said a certain mother-in-law the other evening. "No wonder. A man called me a collossal ass," replied the young son-in-law. "Well, you are large," was the reply he got.—When the cunning tox begins to preach take care of your hens.—The Versifier gives the following seasonable hint:

Among the Lenten blessings
Which we must not fail to reap
Is the fact that boneless codfish
Are so spiritual and cheap

—Mrs Lorana G. Price, who has been spending some time North, has returned and will remain some weeks. —"What is the favorite Easter flower?" asked the teacher. "The painted egg," confidently answered little Tom. —Depaty U. S. Marshal Charles C. Thomas, of Washington, N. C., was in the City on Saturday on official business. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—A number of the young men of our town have organized a Sporting Club. Mr. Allen Kramer is President.—The hands employed at the Fisheries are returning.—Mrs C. R. Hamlet and daughter, of Brunswick, Va., are visiting the family of Mr. W. E. Dunstan, on Road street.—The Republicans in the several Wards of the City will meet and nominate candidates for Town Commissioners next week.—Jordan Close, a well known colored man in the Fourth Ward, died yesterday morning.—Sanders' water works is being utilized by the business houses on Water, East Main and Central Poindexter streets in allaying the dust.—Rev. Dr. Blackwell preached a special sermon to the Naval Reserves at the Baptist Church on Sunday night.—Several cases in the Mayor's Court the past week.—The warm wave of Sunday has been followed by another cool wave, making overcoats and fires comfortable.—An exhibition of the wonderful Gramophone will be given at the hall of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute Monday night under the management of the B. Y. P. U.

Hon. Geo. W. Cobb for Collector.

Editor of the CAROLINIAN:—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to express my surprise on learning that Mr. E. C. Duncan is an aspirant for the Collectorship of this District. I had been led to believe that he favored Mr Geo. W. Cobb for the place. Indeed last summer before and at the Congressional Convention at Edenton he so expressed himself to me as well as to others. He was exceedingly anxious to be sent as a delegate to the National Convention, and it is a well known fact that but for the personal efforts and influence of Mr. Cobb and yourself he would have been overwhelmingly defeated. The rule in this District has been to send a white and colored delegate to the National Convention, alternating them on each side of the sound. To the Chicago Convention a white delegate went from the other side and a colored one from this. To the last Convention the colored Republicans on the other side *demanded* the delegate. To gratify the desire of Mr. Duncan, he being for McKinley, concessions and agreements were made, through the influence of Mr. Cobb and yourself, by which both delegates were given to the other side of the sound.

REPUBLICAN.

Locating the Disease.

"We cannot afford to advertise our anxiety for the free coinage of silver any more," the Philadelphia North American (Rep.) declares. "Unless some of the nations want free coinage at our ratio or thereabout, it is idle as well as humiliating to be importuning the great nations to create a market for our silver. For that is the kernel of this nut, and but for the desire for a market there would be no talk about free coinage of silver here."

Three Facts.

(1) The money supply of this country and of the world at large is not contracting, but increasing rapidly; (2) the low price of farm products is caused by increased production, not by contraction of the currency; (3) free coinage of silver would not improve the condition of any one and would be the cause of great hardships and privations to the wage earning classes and all persons of small means.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Marshal's Notice.

ADMIRALITY SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER FILENA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)
District of Albemarle.)

WHEREAS, a libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Albemarle on the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by W. J. Griffin, esq., in behalf of Hudgins and Hurst for material furnished, and praying the usual process and motion of the Court, that all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture may be cited to answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had, that the same may be decreed to be sold, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law. Therefore, in pursuance of the said monition, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest therein, and to Thomas Parker, master of the said schooner Filena in special to appear before the aforesaid Court at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 5th day of May, 1897, if it be a Court day, or else on the next Court day, at 12 o'clock noon, then and there to answer the said libel and to make their allegation in that behalf.

Dated at Elizabeth City, N. C., the 24th day of April, 1897.

O. J. CARROLL, U. S. Marshal.
by Chas. C. Thomas, Deputy Marshal.
W. J. Griffin, Proctor.

Everybody says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGRRS.

Commencing Tuesday, April 27th, Trains No. 3 and 4 will run Tri-Weekly instead of Daily, making the Round Trip from Edenton to Norfolk every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, stopping at all Stations.

See schedule which will be posted at Stations giving hours of departure and arrival.

H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.
M. K. KING,
General Manager.

April 19th, 1897.

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR SALE. I have 10,000 Cabbage plants, this year's first growth, for sale.

GEO. D POOL.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager. Elizabeth City, N. C

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save Come here to-morrow come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would;

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

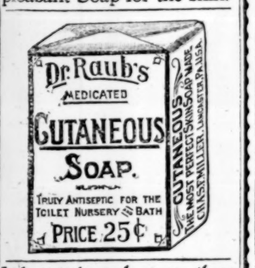
in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

"Nothing else like it:"

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Another marriage is in sight, so we are informed.

Mrs. Mary Spence left last week for Brooklyn.

Mr. Wilson Smith, of Hertford, paid us a visit last week.

Another theological star has appeared on the horizon.

Principal Barrington, of the public school, was sick last week.

Prof. Whitehead visited Edenton last week to deliver an address.

Mrs. Amelia King was buried from Mt. Lebanon church last Friday.

Mr. J. T. Lowe leaves us this week for an indefinite stay at Hertford.

Quite a number went from the city Sunday to hear Rev. Richard Dix.

Rev. M. W. D Forman's residence near the city limits is nearing completion.

Special services were held at St. John Chapel by Rev. Herritage on Sunday.

Mr. C. Davis, who has been visiting some little time relatives here, has returned to New York.

Miss Lucy Williams, after spending a few days here among friends has returned to her home at Edenton.

The entertainment given by the students of the State Normal School on Friday evening last was a decided success in every feature.

Miss L. B. Crews, of Oxford, has been added to the faculty of the N. & I. I stitute. She will have charge of the musical department.

The closing exercises of the Roanoke Institute will be held at the Court House on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week,

We learn that the recently organized lodged of Odd Fellows have purchased a lot and purpose to erect a hall thereon. These young men mean business

Hon. J. P. Butler, G. W. T., of Jamesville, and E. W. Felton, G. W. S., of Perquimans, were in the city last week making arrangements for the Quarto-Centennial of the order of Love and Charity, which will be held here this fall.

Mr. Jordan Close, aged about 70 years, one of the old and respected residents of the town, died early yesterday morning. The deceased was prominent in both church and social affairs; was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Chairman of the Trustee Board of the N. & I. School. The funeral takes place to-day at 3 o'clock, from Corner Stone Church, of which he was a consistent member.

Summer Diarrhoea Cured

G. W. Clark, McGregor, Texas, says: "Our little baby daughter has been cured of a violent case of summer diarrhoea from Teething, by the use of Dr. King's Royal Germetuer. She had been reduced nearly to a skeleton. The first dose of Germtuer helped her, and now is well and fat."

Scott's Emulsion

is made up of the most essential elements that go to nourish the body. Where the appetite is varying or lacking, it increases it, and where digestion is weak, it aids it to perform its function in a more vigorous way. It enriches the blood, makes healthy flesh and cures chronic coughs and colds by making it possible for the body to resist disease. Our friends tell us "IT WORKS WONDERS" but we never like to over-state the merits of our remedy even when it has been tested and tried for over twenty-five years. If you will ask for it, we will send you a book telling you more about the subject than we can put in a few words.

Go to your druggist for Scott's Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Write for 48-page Book, Mailed free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

Kentucky Dew Whiskey.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of carefully selected grain matured in wood. Kentucky Dew is the leader of fine old fashion whiskey, and for mellowness and richness of flavor has no superior. RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS for the Club and Sick Room Buy from the Distillree direct or our Agents at Distillery prices.

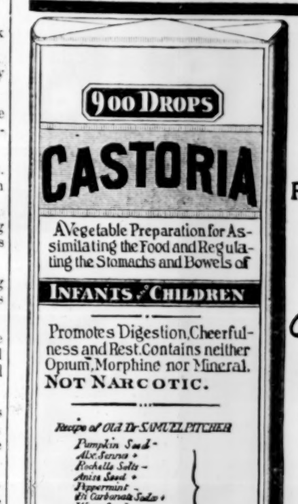
4 years old $2.50, 8 years old $3.50, 12 years old $4.50 per gallon. No charge for packing. Send money with order; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

$5,000 Guarntee as to Purity of Goods.

Old Kentucky Distillery,

205 W. Main St. Louisville Ky

Try a Jug direct from our Distillery and be Convinced.



SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

1849 – VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE – 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE and your Choice } One packet either **Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory,** or **Pansy Choice mixed,** for Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45cts. 15 CTS.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the **Guide** and **One packet of Seeds** (named above) for 25 cents.

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of **Flower Seeds free**

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Prof. Smith, for 19 Years Principal of the

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal by World's Exposition

For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete Business Course about $45, including tuition, books and board. **Phonography, Typewriting** and **Telegraphy** taught. 50 to 100 successful graduates in banks and 100 officials. **No Vacation. ENTER NOW.** Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates. ☞ *Assistance given our graduates in securing situations.*

☞ *In order that your letters may reach this College give this notice and address as below.*

WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Rattled.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15, 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

The lockstep has been abolished at the Wisconsin State Prison.

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.,

will open, May 2, and close, October 31, 1897. The Southern Railway, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the only line operating a through sleeping-car service from New York to Nashville. The route is via Washington, D. C., Asheville and Chattanooga, leaving New York daily at 4.30 p. m. The Tennessee Centennial is the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of their State into the Union; a national event of international importance, to which the whole world is cordially invited. The construction of the different buildings and the arranging of exhibits are completed. The management is using every endeavor in gathering together the most unique and attractive things procurable. The Southern Railway, with its usual liberality and foresight looking to the advancement of the whole South, has made very low rates for this occasion. For complete information regarding the great Exposition, call on or address the New York office, 271 Broadway.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

True Blood Purifier

Such a medicine you need at once to remove the impurities which have accumulated in your blood during winter. Such a medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good. It will purify your blood, give you an appetite, and cure all humors.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

R R R READY RELIEF ALWAYS

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

WHEN TAKEN INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

41 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar $1.00

Shipped to anybody. Send no money, but enclose stamp to Consolidated Wholesale S. Co., 215 S. Clinton St., Dept. 28 Chicago

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Nervousness of the Dog.

The nervous system in this creature is largely developed, and, exerting an influence over all his actions, gives character to the beast. The brain of the dog is seldom in repose; for even when asleep the twitching of his legs and the suppressed sounds which it emits inform us that it is dreaming. No animal is more actuated by the power of imagination. Who is there that has not seen the dog mistake objects in the dusk of the evening? Delirium usually precedes its death, and nervous excitability is the common accompaniment of its disorders. To diseases of a cerebral or spinal character it is more liable than any other domesticated animal. Its very bark is symbolical of its temperament, and its mode of attack energetically declares the excitability of its nature. The most fearful of all the diseases to which it is exposed (rabies) is essentially of a nervous character, and there are few of its disorders which do not terminate with symptoms indicative of cranial disturbance. This tendency to cerebral affections, will, if properly considered, suggest those casual and appropriate acts which the dog in affliction may require, and which it would be impossible for any author fully to describe. Gentleness should at all times be practiced; but to be truly gentle, the reader must understand it is imperative to be firm. Hesitation to an irritable being is, or soon becomes, positive torture.

A Full-Length Radiograph.

A New York physician has been able to make a radiograph of the entire form of a woman. The negative, life size, taken of her has been just developed and is nearing perfect. The subject is five feet four inches in height. The film, or plate, is six feet long by three feet wide, and on it stands out clearly and distinctly the framework of bone of the woman's body, with all its joints; the casing of flesh, indications of rings, bracelets, hairpins, shoes and garters and, even more interesting yet, lines and markings that show the folds and texture of her dress just as it rested when she lay on the film with the Crookes tube suspended on a bracket over her. It took half an hour's exposure to make this negative, and the result gives the body in perfect detail, except that the hips are very faint, and the film needs to be held in certain lights to make them plainly visible. The film was stretched on a board lying on the floor and was covered with three layers of black paper to prevent ordinary daylight striking it.

Flat upon it the subject was laid, upon her back, fully and completely clothed, care being taken that even her dress covered her shoes. Four and a half feet above the floor, suspended over the subject on a long-armed bracket and midway between her head and feet, was the Crookes tube. It was an induction current of high potentiality that fed this.

Locomotive Building.

It is a popular belief that certain shops can build a locomotive in twenty-four working hours. According to Locomotive Engineering, however, while it is possible to assemble the parts of a locomotive in less time than this, to build an engine from specifications requires much longer. The record in this matter is probably held by the Baldwin Works, which on their first great Russian order turned out engines within four weeks after the order was given, when European builders, according to this journal, wanted twice as many months.

It takes four pattern-makers from six to eight weeks to make the complete set of patterns for a mogul-engine. Two men will be ten or twelve days making the pattern for a cylinder and half-saddle and all-core boxes, so that locomotive builders are very expeditious when they have an engine ready six weeks after the specifications have been received, especially with the diverse forms and special patterns now in vogue.

Velvet.

Velvet is manufactured by placing in the loom rows of very short threads of the material designed to be employed, whether cotton or silk. These are then caught up by the cross threads in the weaving and fastened in such a way that the fleecy ends present themselves all on one side of the fabric. The manufacture of velvet is so slow that for a hand weaver a yard is considered a good day's work. The machine-made velvet is of course turned out much more rapidly.

Centre of England.

The oak tree which stands in the middle of the high road leading from Leamington to Warwicks is said to mark the centre of England.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Mary Ellen Brown, colored, has become a notary public at Georgetown, Ky.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Every trace is obliterated of salt rheum, itch, &c., by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists, Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

The most digestible of all peppers is paprika. Persons who do not like cayenne enjoy the taste of paprika, and it adds much to the flavor of sauces and soups.

The Best. The Rest. The Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: **The best—and the rest.** The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

GREEK AND TURK AT WAR

The Sultan Orders His Troops to Take the Offensive.

BATTLES ON LAND AND SEA.

War Declared on Greece by the Council of Ministers at Constantinople---Fierce Fighting on Frontier---Greek Fleet Opens a Terrific Bombardment on Prevesa---Turks Fight Like Lions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (By Cable).—War with Greece has been declared by Turkey.

The declaration of war was made following the news of the incursion by the Greeks on Turkish territory.

The Council of Ministers at the Yildiz Palace recalled the Assembly, gave passports to Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek Envoy Extraordinary and ordered Edhem Pacha, the Turkish military commander, to take the offensive.

A detailed circular sent to the Turkish representatives abroad recalls the week's invasions, and states that the newest incursion was participated in by the Greek troops, which, therefore, establishes war, which has broken out.

The circular expresses the hope that the Powers in a spirit of justice will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of conquest, and as a fresh proof of pacific sentiments offers to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire hers from the frontier and from Cete.

The German Minister at Athens, Baron von Plesson, has undertaken to protect Turkish interests in Greece during the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Throughout the day there were scenes of extraordinary excitement in Athens. The streets were crowded with people eagerly discussing the outbreak of war and the probable outcome. The general feeling was one of satisfaction at the relief from the irritating tension of the last few weeks, which gradually had become almost unendurable, and which is ended at last by overt acts, it is claimed here, upon the part of Turkey.

TURKS WIN A HARD FIGHT.

They Capture Nearly the Whole of Milouna Pass After a Fierce Battle.

FOOT OF MILOUNA PASS, Thessaly (By Cable).—A fierce battle raged in the Pass all night. The Greeks, who entered and descended toward the valley, encountered four battalions of Turks, who drove them back, and at the point of the bayonet rescued the force garrisoning a Turkish blockhouse, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass.

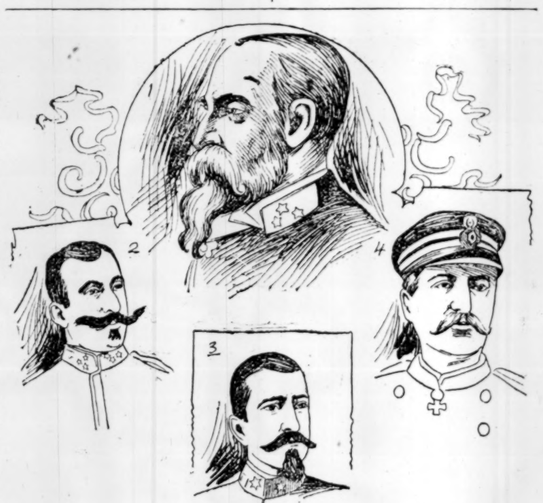
Neshad Pasha, commanding the Fifth Division, occupied Mount Parna with a great force, while Hairi Pasha, commanding the Sixth Division, prepared to enter the Tchatshan Pass, and Huidar Pasha, with the Fourth Division, occupied the Milouna Pass.

Before dawn Edhem Pasha rode out to direct the disposition of these divisions. A general engagement ensued. The battle raged along the entire pass, over 50,000 men being engaged.

The combat turned on the possession of the Greek blockhouse, which was most obstinately defended. Several vigorous attacks were made by the Turks without success; but finally, about 9 o'clock, by a magnificent dash, they took the blockhouse at the point of the bayonet.

The Greeks bravely defended their positions on the summit of the hill.

The Turks fought like lions, and the Turkish artillery did horrible execution under the command of Riza Pasha. The death of Hafiz Pasha at Milouna is announced. The Sublime Porte sent a communication to the Ambassadors, pointing out that if the Greeks succeeded in crossing the frontier, taking the Turkish positions at many points, it was because Edhem Pacha, the Turkish commander, desired to carry out instructions to the effect that he should remain on the defensive in order to prove beyond dispute that the Greeks were the aggressors.



COMMANDERS GREEK ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND GREEK SQUADRON AT CRETE.

No. 1. Colonel Vassos, Commander of the Greek troops in Crete. No. 2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Korakas, commanding 16,000 insurgents. No. 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Lymbritis, commanding 6000 insurgents. No. 4. Captain K. Sactouris, Commander of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters.

SKIRMISH WHICH PRECIPITATED WAR.

Greek and Turkish Regular Troops Have a Fierce Engagement in Greece.

LARISSA.—Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly—(By Cable).—Greeks and Turkish troops have had their first battle on Greek soil. The battle began at Nezeros, just within the Greek frontier lines in Thessaly, and due south of Mount Olympus. The fighting originated, according to the Greek reports, in an attempt upon the part of the Turkish forces to occupy an abandoned post of the Greeks.

The movement was opposed by the Greek forces, whereupon the Turks opened fire and a sharp engagement, lasting four hours, ensued. The Greeks eventually receded. Their losses are not known.

Heavy firing between the Turks and the Greeks near Nezeros was resumed at 5 o'clock next morning. The Greeks, in the meanwhile, had been reinforced with artillery, which they brought into play against the Turkish posts at Kotroni. The latter were eventually destroyed by dynamite.

It is reported that the Greeks occupied three Turkish stations and that the Turks retreated. The engagement extended to the Greek posts to the left of Nezeros, but it is reported that the firing did not last long.

The Greeks finally captured the Turkish positions from Nezeros to Koutra, and the Turks are in full retreat toward the interior, where their forces are massing. The batteries at Menexa ceased firing at eleven p. m., but there is no official news as yet of the capture of that place. Several bands of Greeks have entered Macedonia.

GREEK SHIPS VICTORS.

They Destroy the Prevesa Defences and Troops Occupy That Town.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—The Turkish batteries at Preveza, the north shore of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, where, according to the treaty of Berlin, the Turks had no right to erect fortifications, fired on and sunk a Greek steamer, the Macedonia, while the latter was attempting to leave the Gulf of Ambracia. The crew of the steamer were saved by boats from the shore, but the captain of the Macedonia was wounded severely.

Upon receipt of this news, the Greek Government sent orders to the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Ambracia to bombard Prevesa. Preveza, which is in Epirus and eighteen miles from Arta, was strongly fortified.

At 10 a. m. the Shafidaki fort fired a few shots at a Greek gunboat, which replied, effectually silencing the Turkish battery. At 11 o'clock the Greeks began to attack the Turkish forts outside the entrances of the Gulf, partly to divert the enemy's attention and partly in order to prevent the massacre of the Greeks at Preveza. The Greeks finally captured the place.

British Anxious to Fight Boers.

A formidable British fleet is gathering at Natal. The new British High Commissioner to Cape Colony has hastened his departure in view of the threatening situation. Englishmen are impatient for war with the Transvaal.

Spain Not to Withdraw.

It is denied in Madrid that Spanish troops will be withdrawn from Cuba. General Ruiz Rivera has nearly recovered from his wounds in the Cabanas Fortress, and he hopes for a pardon from Spain.

Army Worm in Wisconsin.

Official reports received by the Weather Office from volunteer observers in parts of Wisconsin show a serious condition of the small grains, as a result of unfavorable weather in January, which froze winter wheat, rye, red clover and timothy. Advices from Barraboo say the army worms can be seen everywhere, crawling over the dead leaves.

Cramps's Big Bill.

The Cramps have submitted a bill of $138,000 for the repairs to the United States cruiser Brooklyn. Navy Department estimates had put the probable cost of $8000 to $10,000.

Hunter Indicted.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the Republican nominee for Senator from Kentucky, and two of his political lieutenants were indicted for conspiracy to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for him. Dr. Hunter denounced the indictment as a conspiracy, but it has probably killed his chances of election.

Killed While Branding Horses.

George P. Laffler, a rich cattle and horse man, was killed at Perry, Oklahoma, while branding some horses. A vicious horse kicked the red hot branding iron from his hand. The sharp red hot point struck Laffler in the eye and went nearly through his head. Turks, without calling up the reserves, have taken almost the whole pass.

The Turks have occupied Ana and Enilonna, but they have not succeeded in taking Kata. The Turks destroyed two pieces of Greek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks. Three Greek officers of high rank were killed.

While this was going on a force of Greeks crossed the frontier and evidently started for Salonica, the Turkish base of supplies. It is probable that their intention is to cut off the Turkish army from their headquarters and thus pen them up in the mountain passes.

All diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end, and the Greeks have announced that they are ready to fight until the last. The Greek belief in ultimate success is based on a universal rising of the Macedonians and Epirotes as soon as the Greeks succeed in winning any brilliant victory anywhere over the Turks.

GREAT CAPTAIN IN NEW TOMB.

The Body of Ulysses S. Grant in Its Final Resting Place in Riverside.

In the presence of three members of the hero's family, and without pomp or ceremony, the casket containing the body of Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States and the Commanding-General of the Union Army in the Civil War, was transferred from its temporary resting place to the beautiful new monument at Riverside Park, New York City.

Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, eldest son of the general, superintended the removal. With him were his bro her, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and his son, Ulysses S. Grant, third.

The guard of honor which escorted the body of the great captain from Mount McGregor to New York City twelve years ago—all grizzled veterans who served under Grant—was present, too, and conveyed the remains to the new tomb.

Though there were no religious services or ceremonies in connection with the transfer of the body to the monument, the scene when the casket was taken from the temporary brick vault and carried to the massive granite structure which had been erected to mark a Nation's gratitude was deeply impressive.

The coffin was not opened, but the undertaker's men lifted the heavy, lead lined cedar case to their shoulder, carried it from the temporary tomb through lines of police to the new monument and placed it in the sarcophagus. All uncertainty as to whether this would fit in the opening hollowed out of the red granite was set at rest. There was perhaps half an inch to spare all around.

The leaden box was then closed, and the top of the cedar box was put in position. Next the massive slab of granite which forms the cover of the sarcophagus, and which was swung by a derrick, was lowered and cement laid with a silver trowel sealed the sarcophagus. The trowel was presented to Colonel Fred. Grant, and will probably be kept eventually among the relics in the portion of the monument set aside for them.

Congressman Milliken Dead.

Congressman Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, died a few days ago in Washington.

Minor Mention.

The removing of last winter's snow from its streets cost Berlin, Germany, $300,000.

J. R. Allen, of Fairhaven, Vt., received the first Postmaster's commission signed by McKinley.

Oranges have been grown in Lyons, Kan., the owner of a tree having plucked three this season.

Six million bushels onions were imported into the United Kingdom last year valued at about $3,400,000.

It was announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that immoral songs, pictures and journals are to be suppressed.

Antelope are abundant out in the Garden City neighborhood, Kansas, and sportsmen have given the nimble jack rabbit a rest.

Canada will retaliate upon the United States for passing the Dingley tariff bill, making efforts to divert her trade to Great Britain.

The women of Kansas were an important factor in the late elections and a large percentage of the vote everywhere was polled by women.

It is estimated that the shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior to the lower lakes during the coming season will amount to at least 12,000,000 tons.

Winter has been so long in some of the Washington State valleys that it is said that no hay will be left by the time the spring crops are in, an unusual condition.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Missouri for 1897 is $976,000,000.

Dr. Bean, Director of the Aquarium at New York City, will shortly make a contract for the capture of a white whale. It will be placed in one of the big floor tanks.

Mrs. Cora Stapleton, aged fifteen, was granted a divorce at Brazil, Ind., from her husband, Andrew Stapleton, aged sixty-five years, on the ground of desertion. Immediately after securing the divorce she was married to A. B. Wagner.

There is a movement on foot in Burlington, Vt., for the formation of an association to establish a historical museum in that city which shall treasure the Colonial and other relics so abundant in the Green Mountain State, and now carefully guarded in almost countless private collections.

BANK MURDER AT NOON.

Cashier J. A. Stickney, of Somersworth, N. H., Killed by a Robber.

THE CRIME CAREFULLY PLANNED.

The Victim Was Alone in the Great Falls National Bank at the Noon Hour---When Found He Was Dead, With His Throat Cut---He Had Been Beaten by His Assailant---Robbers Secured $4530.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H. (Special).—While resisting the entry of two determined robbers, and during a heroic struggle to protect $150,000 in money and securities which were in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National Bank, of Somersworth, Friday afternoon, Joseph A. Stickney, the cashier, was brutally murdered beside the desk which he had occupied for many years. After murdering Mr. Stickney the robbers ransacked the vault at will, no one being near, and fled with all the cash it contained, about $4530.

The murderers carried off their booty in plain view of several well-known residents of the place. They left the bag containing the money, the greater part of which was in gold, in the orchard of Dr. John Hayes, covered with a coat. Several persons looked over the fence and saw the coat which had the wealth under it, but were afraid to touch it. They suspected robbery, but not murder.

The murderers returned to the orchard fence one hour afterward with a team and took the money away unmolested. They carried it several hundred yards to the place where a horse was hitched in plain view of Arthur Stackpole, a teamster, who was standing in his barn door only a few rods away.

It is generally believed here that whoever committed the murder knew the cashier, and that they killed him for fear of being identified. Several persons who saw the men with the bag say they were strangers, and one of them looked like an Italian.

One of the most remarkable features of the robbery is the fact that $100,000 in United States bonds which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault, and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. Neither were any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank. No one was aware of the crime until about 2 o'clock p. m., nearly an hour after the murderous work was done.

The bank was besieged by hundreds when the fact became generally known, and great numbers of persons came into the city from Berwick, Dover, Salmon Falls, Rollinsford, Rochester and other towns in this section. For the first few hours indignation was intense, but public feeling has in a measure subsided. In addition to being cashier and a director of the Great Falls Bank Mr. Stickney was City Treasurer.

It has been the custom for Mr. Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Swazey, to close the bank at twelve o'clock every day and go to luncheon, re-opening again at two o'clock. On the day of the robbery when Mrs. Swazey left her desk the cashier was looking over the bank's accounts. He usually remained in the bank until the clerk returned, but it is thought he was preparing to go out when the robbers entered. The bank is situated in the business portion of the city, and dozens of persons pass at that time of day.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was aroused at two o'clock, when Frank P. Reed, a merchant, started into the bank and found that the thick plate glass in the front outside had been shattered. Without waiting to investigate he notified City Marshal Eaton, and together they broke in the door. They found evidences of a desperate struggle. On the floor was the body of Stickney. His head had been nearly severed from his body and was marked with several deep gashes made with a blackjack, and the skull was fractured.

The first clew that the police found was obtained from persons who saw the two men drive away with the stolen money, and from West Rochester a report comes that a dark sorrel horse, attached to a buggy, passed there, headed for Salmon Falls River, which forms the Maine State boundary. This outfit has mysteriously disappeared.

Physicians who have examined Mr. Stickney's body say that it is apparent the victim was pounded to death. Another fact brought out, too, is that the weapon used to cut his throat was a medium-size knife, the blade of which was very dull and left a deep, irregular wound.

Mr. Stickney was wealthy, and was well known in New England banking circles. He had been cashier of the Great Falls National Bank for a long term of years, and had been with the bank a much longer period.

The affair recalls an attempt to rob the same bank five years ago. Mr. Stickney was then gagged and bound. The vault was locked, however, and the men got nothing for their pains.

DUAL MURDER IN A CARRIAGE.

A Mysterious Crime Perpetrated at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The village of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was the scene early Friday morning of one of the bloodiest tragedies known in the history of northern New York.

Mrs. Wilbur Crouch, a woman who had separated from her husband, and Miss Mary Dailey were shot and almost instantly killed while riding in a carriage with James Allen, a soldier of the Ninth United States Infantry.

Allen received five bullets in his body. Wilbur Crouch, divorced husband of Mrs. Crouch, is under arrest for the murder.

Mrs. Crouch and Mary Dailey were employed as servants in the officers' quarters at Madison Barracks, where the Ninth Infantry is stationed.

SPANISH TO LEAVE CUBA.

10,000 Troops to be Sent Home Soon and 30,000 More Later.

Spain will begin to withdraw from Cuba at least a part of the great army she has maintained there, according to trustworthy information, when the rainy season sets in a few days from now.

The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and a short time after that 30,000 troops, it is understood, will follow.

Whether this movement is to be construed in favor of or against the insurgents is in dispute.

Crisis in Transvaal Affairs.

A crisis has been reached in Transvaal affairs. An American representative of the Rothschilds, who claims to be in a position to know, says that war has been decided on by England. Seven British warships have arrived at Durban, Natal.

A Tariff Vote in the Senate.

A tariff vote in the Senate at Washington showed the Republican strength to be 24 against 23 on a motion to refer Mr. Vest's resolution declaring illegal Secretary Gage's recent order to customs officers in accordance with the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill. Mr. Mantle voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Chandler with the Democrats.

The Fair's Exposition.

President McKinley sent a message to Congress urging it to take speedy action to provide for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

The Labor World.

Paris carpenters work on Sunday.

Great Britain has 55,000 union carpenters.

San Francisco, Cal., has 100 Chinese cigar factories.

"A Federal Union" is to be formed at Washington.

The prospects of the granite industry in Maine are good.

Kansas City (Mo.) retail clerks want the Sunday law enforced.

A Colored Industrial Congress met at Huntsville, Ala., recently.

New York Central Union indorsed the bill making ten hours a day's work on street railways.

New York laundry workers won a twenty per cent. advance in wages.

St. Paul (Minn.) barbers are prosecuting people who shave on Sundays.

Atlanta (Ga.) tinners are winning their demand for nine hours and a minimum of $2 a day.

At a meeting of carpenters in Boston, Mass., Moyer Quincy advocated the eight-hour day.

At the Tennessee State mines 100 coke ovens have been erected and convicts will be employed.

The plant of the Oliver Wire Company at Pittsburg, Penn., is in full operation on double turn.

Three Milwaukee (Wis.) carpenters joined and bid on a building and took the job away from the contractors.

CHILE'S SPLENDID FLEET.

She Bids Fair to Rival That of the United States.

From Plymouth there has just set sail the most powerful naval squadron that ever crossed the Atlantic under any South American flag. Its destination is Valparaiso, and it constitutes the recent additions to the fleet of the Chilean Republic. The squadron is composed of ten vessels, namely, the armed cruiser Esmeralda of 7400 tons, the Ministro Zentono of 4000 tons and the Admirante Simpson of 4000 tons; the transport Andamos of 5000 tons, four torpedo destroyers, capable of making thirty knots an hour, and a couple of large torpedo boats for ocean use, with a speed of twenty-seven knots. The Esmeralda is declared by naval experts in England to be one of the most powerful ironclads afloat. Besides these ships Chile has still building in England an ironclad of nearly 10,000 tons, which is to bear the name of O'Higgins, a schoolship and six torpedo boats. With the fleet that Chile has already afloat, and the vessels now in course of construction, Chile bids fair to become in time a powerful rival of the United States for the naval supremacy of the Western Hemisphere.

DIVERSITY IN FARM PRODUCTS.

It Will Be Encouraged by Distribution of Seeds Free.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify so far as possible, the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a specialty of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the hands of farmers likely to use them to advantage. Such an undertaking, the Secretary is aware, cannot be accomplished quickly. He has begun the work with sugar beets and leguminous plants of all sorts. While sugar beets are now widely cultivated in the West, the best seed at present comes from abroad, where scientific improvement in species has been fostered by the French and German Governments for years. A large supply of these high-grade seeds has been ordered.

A LARGE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Average Number of Messages Handled on the B. and O. System.

Superintendent Charles Selden of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph said the other day that the average number of messages handled every day on the Baltimore & Ohio system was 53,000, exclusive of train orders. The Baltimore & Ohio has 22,252 miles of telegraph wire, of which they use 7240 for company's business and the balance is leased to the Western Union. There are 384 telegraph offices on the line of which 234 are reporting Western Union offices. Mr. Selden employs in his department 750 men, exclusive of linemen. He also has charge of the Block Signal offices which east of the Ohio River average one to every six miles. The service of the Company's plant is considerably augmented by the use of several multiplex systems.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Cornelius Van Cott Made Postmaster of New York City.

The President nominated Cornelius Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York City, vice Charles W. Dayton, resigned; John A. Merritt, of Lockport, N. Y., to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and Frank R. Moore to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn district. Messrs. Van Cott and Merritt were Mr. Platt's own selections. Mr. Moore was an original McKinley man, indorsed by the other anti-Platt leaders of Brooklyn.

Cornelius Van Cott is a native New Yorker. He was born in the Fifteenth Ward in 1838. In 1887 he was elected State Senator and two years later President Harrison made him Postmaster. Frank R. Moore is a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC CHAIR USED IN OHIO.

Two Murderers Killed in a Manner Entirely Satisfactory.

William Haas and William Wiley, murderers, were killed by electricity in the penitentiary annex at Columbus, Ohio. This was the first time the electric chair was used in Ohio.

The execution in each case was entirely successful, death being apparently painless and practically instantaneous. No burning or abrasion of the skin by the electrodes could be seen. Sixty-five persons saw the executions.

William Wiley shot his wife in Cincinnati on July 22, 1896. William Haas killed Emma Brader, wife of his employer, at her home in Cincinnati on July 5, 1896. He had first made an assault. Wiley was twenty-six years old and Haas only seventeen. Both confessed their crimes.

GRATITUDE OF A WIDOW.

Left $6000 to an Editor Because He Once Befriended Her Husband.

P. C. Boyle, editor of the Oil City (Penn.) Derrick, while in New York recently received a telegram to return home on urgent business. It turns out that Mr. Boyle's presence at home was required that he might look after the probating of the will of Mrs. Rose Harrison, of Pittsburg, the widow of a former employe, who had bequeathed to him her estate valued at $6000.

Mrs. Harrison was the wife of Charles C. Harrison, formerly on the editorial staff of the Oil City Derrick. He died of Bright's disease, and for a year before his death was unable to work. During this time Mr. Boyle assisted him, and it is out of gratitude that Mrs. Harrison left him her property.

Frost Does Great Damage.

Great damage was done by the heavy frost which fell throughout New Jersey and Southern New York. Ice formed an inch thick and ice was reported in many sections of New Jersey. Early strawberries have been destroyed, while much damage has been done in the peach belt. The temperature fell on an average of 47 degrees. Garden truck and flowers, as well as early fruit, suffered. In scores of cemeteries and parks the flowers had been set out for the season, and all were destroyed.

Victory for the Turks.

The Turks, having won a complete victory in Milouna Pass, prepared to advance by forced marches upon Larissa, the Greek army headquarters. Every man in Greece able to bear arms was summoned to the defense of his country. Mitylene and Scio, islands off Asia Minor, were occupied by Greeks after fierce fighting.

Gentry Escapes the Gallows.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons voted the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon James B. Gentry, the actor, for the murder in Philadelphia of Madge Yorke, the actress, to imprisonment for life. Gentry was to have been hanged April 22.

The Mississippi Falling.

The flood situation in the Mississippi Valley is improving; no more breaks of consequence have occurred in the levees. The rivers are falling and the work of caring for the destitute is progressing favorably.

Bicycles Hurt the Railroads.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in London, England, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the Chairman, referred to the disastrous effect of bicycles, of which, he said, 10,000 were used in Toronto alone, on the railroad receipts. Referring to the anti-trust decision of the United States Supreme Court, Sir Charles said he believed the railroad managers intended to maintain the rates under all circumstances.

Farmer Killed by a Bull.

Harvey Rumsey, one of the wealthiest farmers of Reading, Conn., died a few days ago from being gored by a bull on his farm.

Famous Hat-Trimmings Case Decided.

The famous hat-trimmings case, which indirectly involves between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 and which has been postponed from time to time for the past three years, was decided at Philadelphia in favor of the Government by a jury in the United States Circuit Court.

Lives Lost in a Bayou.

Reports of loss of life come from Bayou Videl, in the lower portion of Madison Parish, Louisiana. The water from the Biggs crevasse caught the people there unprepared. Thomas Blackman, his wife and infant are known to have perished.

Queer Railway Economies.

Railway economy has taken some curious forms. "Every line is its own manufacturer," says the London and Northwestern Railway, and hardly a thing that it needs, whether a locomotive or a printed label, is made for it by people not belonging to the company.

It is its own artificial-leg maker. When an employe has had the misfortune to lose a limb on the line, a wooden leg or arm, as the case may be, is sent to him from the carpenter's shop at Crewe. The leg-making department of the Northwestern employs a couple of expert instrument makers working continually to supply the demand.

At Wolverton, on the same system, you will see in the carriage works a man engaged in etching fancy designs upon the plates of the ground glass used in the first-class compartments and saloons.

The Midland Company has found it advantageous to have a "photographer-in-ordinary." If a bridge shows signs of decay or an embankment is likely to slip, the engineer-in-chief, on report, sends him to photograph the "accident" (they call everything an accident on the railway), thus saving a personal visit.

In the case of a "smashup," the photographer immediately takes several photos of the train or trains from different points of view, so that, when the Board of Trade inquiry comes on, there can be no dispute as to how the engines and carriages were lying.—Answers.

Thomas Ewing Moore, the United States Commercial Agent at Weimar, Germany, says the locomotion by means of electricity is gradually gaining ground in Europe, though not to the same extent as in this country. In mileage of electric railways, Germany stands first.

There are about 2000 persons in France who are set down as anarchists and are under the constant watch of the police of the various European countries.

PRONOUNCED IT SCROFULA.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Ordinary Medical Treatment Being of No Avail in the Case of Mrs. Crumb, She is Persuaded to Try a Famous Remedy and is Cured.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Libbie Crumb, the respected wife of Mr. Maxon Crumb, the farmer and hop grower, who is so well known in the counties of Oneida and Madison, sends us quite an interesting statement from her home near Bridgewater, New York. On account of the high standing of Mrs. Crumb, her communication is of importance, and may be of the greatest value to those who are or may be similarly situated. She says:

"My name is Libbie Crumb. I am 50 years old, and the wife of Maxon Crumb, a farmer and hop raiser of Oneida County. For the past twenty years I have been a sufferer with disease of the stomach due to scrofula, and I had constant dizziness and headache, for the greater part of the time. I do not know what brought on the scrofulous tendency. I do not think